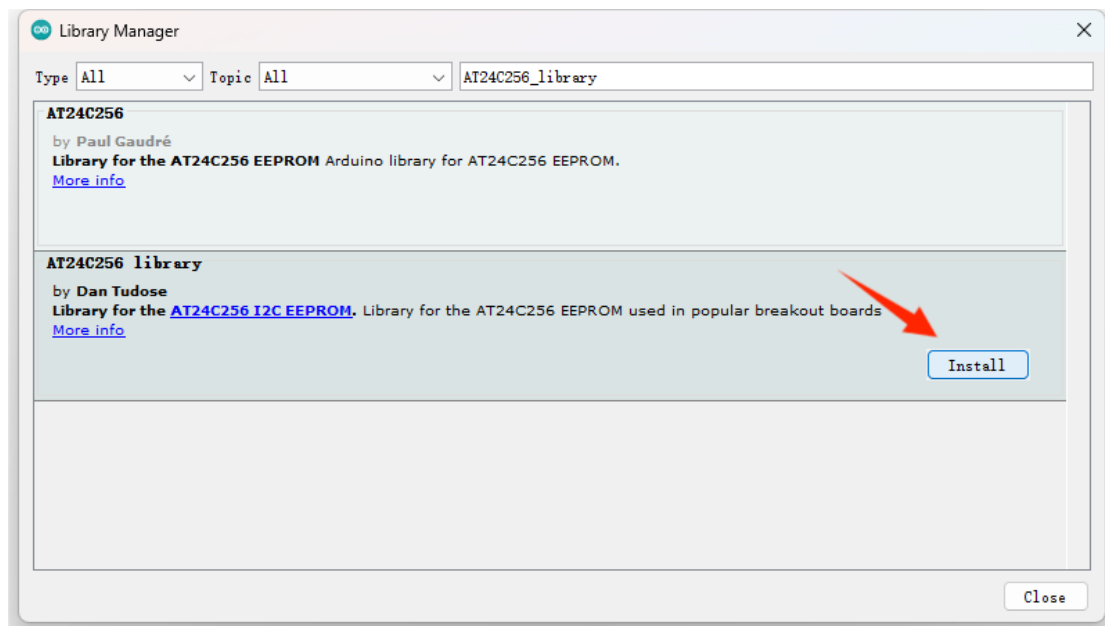


Lesson Guide

Lesson 1: EEPROM Storage Program:

1. Click **Sketch** in the Arduino IDE, select **Manage Library** in Include Library, search **AT24C256_library**, and click Install.

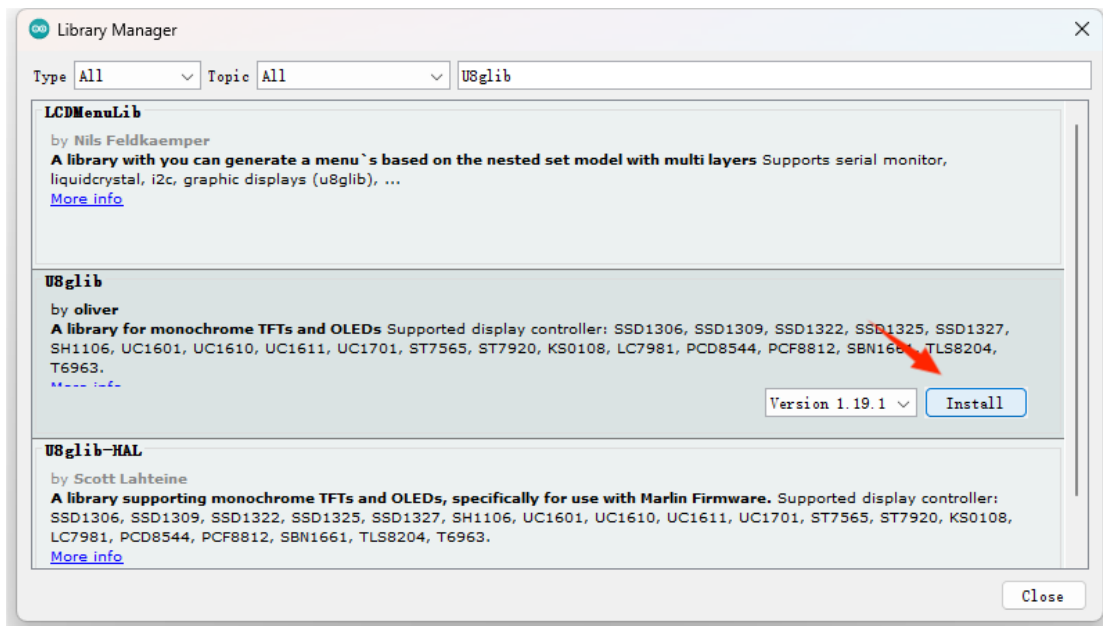


1. Click **File** in the Arduino IDE, and select **read_wirte** in **AT24C256_library** from Examples.
2. Click Upload, and click **Serial Monitor** in the upper right corner of the IDE.

Lesson 2: 0.96in LED Screen Program:

1. Click **Sketch** in the Arduino IDE, select **Manage Library** in Include Library, search **U8glib**, select U8glib and click

Install.



2. Click **File** in the Arduino IDE and select **FPS** from U8glib in Examples.

1. Find // U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g

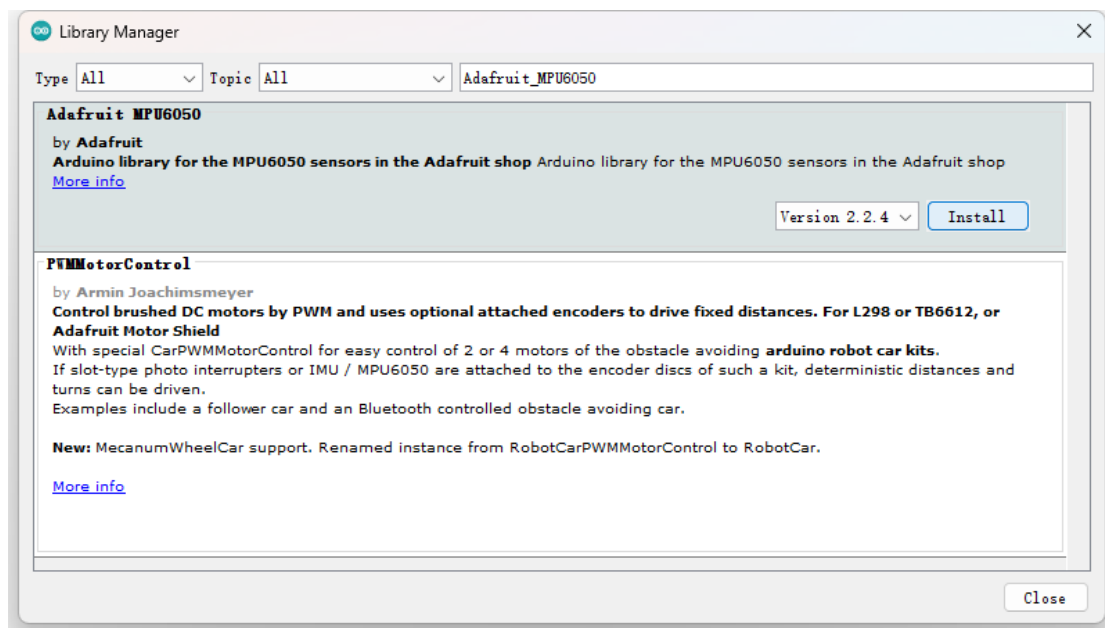
(U8G_I2C_OPT_NONE | U8G_I2C_OPT_DEV_0); //

I2C/TWI code, delete "//" uncomment, click Upload in the upper left corner

```
163 //U8GLIB_LC7981_240X64 u8g(8, 9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 14, 1
164 //U8GLIB_LC7981_240X128 u8g(8, 9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 14,
165 //U8GLIB_ILI9325D_320x240 u8g(18,17,19,U8G_PIN_NONE,16 );
166 //U8GLIB_SBN1661_122X32 u8g(8,9,10,11,4,5,6,7,14,15, 17, U8G_P
167 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(13, 11, 10, 9); // SW SPI Com: SCK
168 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(4, 5, 6, 7); // SW SPI Com: SCK =
169 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(10, 9); // HW SPI Com: CS = 10, 2
170 U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(U8G_I2C_OPT_NONE|U8G_I2C_OPT_DEV_0);
171 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(U8G_I2C_OPT_DEV_0|U8G_I2C_OPT_NO_AC
172 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_128X64 u8g(U8G_I2C_OPT_NO_ACK); // Display wh
173 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_ADAFRUIT_128X64 u8g(13, 11, 10, 9); // SW SP
174 //U8GLIB_SSD1306_ADAFRUIT_128X64 u8g(10, 9); // HW SPI Com:
```

Lesson 3 : MPU6050 Six Axis Gyroscope Program:

1. Click **Sketch** in the Arduino IDE, select **Manage Library** in Include Library, search for **Adafruit_MPU6050**, and click **Install**.



2. Click **File** in the Arduino IDE and select **basic_readings** in **Adafruit_MPU6050** in Examples.

3. Click Upload, click Serial Monitor in the upper right corner of IDE, and switch from 9600baud to 115200baud.

```
COM5
Rotation X: 0.01, Y: 0.05, Z: -0.15 rad/s
Temperature: 29.80 degC

Acceleration X: 0.66, Y: -0.08, Z: 9.74 m/s^2
Rotation X: 0.01, Y: 0.06, Z: -0.15 rad/s
Temperature: 29.79 degC

Acceleration X: 0.67, Y: -0.05, Z: 9.77 m/s^2
Rotation X: 0.01, Y: 0.06, Z: -0.15 rad/s
Temperature: 29.80 degC

Acceleration X: 0.67, Y: -0.05, Z: 9.75 m/s^2
Rotation X: 0.01, Y: 0.06, Z: -0.15 rad/s
Temperature: 29.82 degC
```

Autoscroll Show timestamp Newline 115200 baud Clear output

4. Because the initial values of all axes of MPU-6050 cannot be consistent, when Acceleration's X and Y axes are not equal to 0 m/s² and Z axes are not equal to 9.8 m/s², and the X, Y and Z of Rotation are not equal to 0 rad/s, you can increase or reduce the error values through the program. Make the initial value of the output relatively correct.

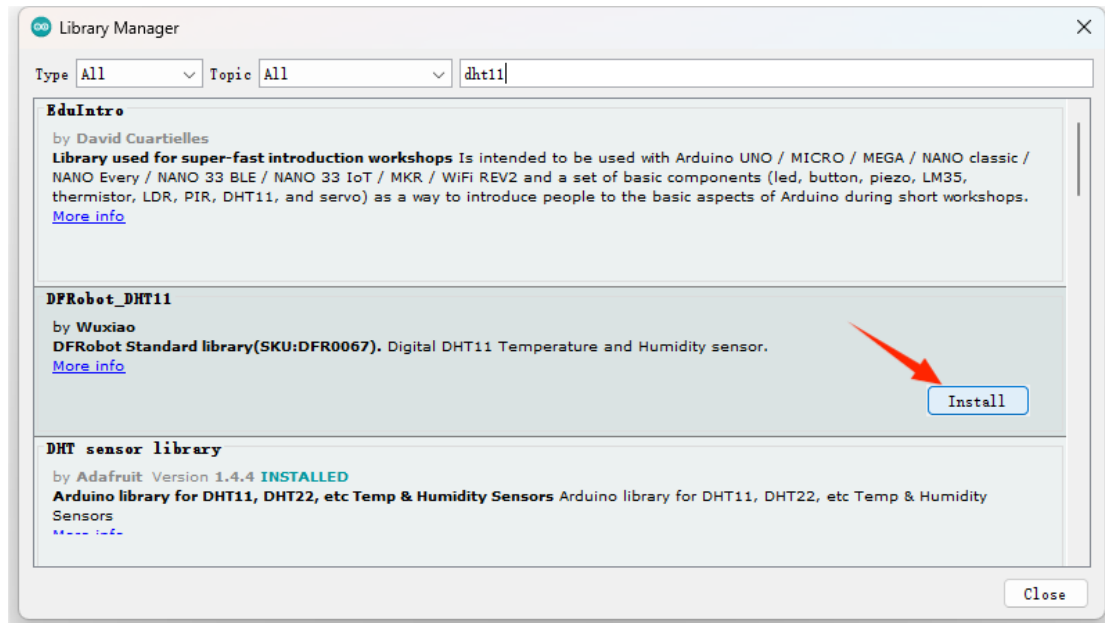
Lesson 4: Passive Buzzer Program:

```
#define Pot A3
#define Buzzer 8
int PotBuffer = 0;
void setup()
{
  pinMode(Buzzer,OUTPUT); // The buzzer pin is set to output
}
void loop()
{
  PotBuffer = analogRead(Pot); // Reading the AD value
  for(int i = 0 ; i < 50 ; i++) // Cycle 50 times
  {
    digitalWrite(Buzzer,HIGH); // Set the output high level
    delayMicroseconds(PotBuffer); // The delay PotBuffer value is us
    digitalWrite(Buzzer,LOW); // Set the output low level
    delayMicroseconds(100); // Delay 100us
  }
  delay(1000); // Delay 1000ms
}
```

Lesson 5:

DH11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor Program:

1. Click **Sketch** in the Arduino IDE, select **Manage Library** in Include Library, search for **DHT11**, select **DFRobot_DHT11**, and click Install.



2. Click **File** in the Arduino IDE, and **select readDHT11** in **DFRRobot_DHT11** in Examples.

3. Change `#define DHT11_PIN 10` to `#define DHT11_PIN 3` and click IDE home page Upload.

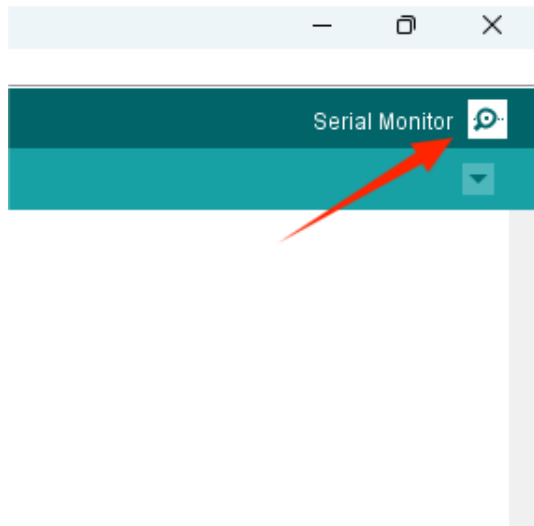
The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE code editor with the file 'readDHT11.ino' open. The code is as follows:

```
1 /*!  
2  * @file readDHT11.ino  
3  * @brief DHT11 is used to read the temperature  
4  *  
5  * @copyright Copyright (c) 2010 DFRobot  
6  * @license The MIT License (MIT)  
7  * @author [Wuxiao](xiao.wu@dfrobot.com)  
8  * @version V1.0  
9  * @date 2018-09-14  
10 * @url https://github.com/DFRobot/DFRobot  
11 */  
12  
13 #include <DFRobot_DHT11.h>  
14 DFRobot_DHT11 DHT;  
15 #define DHT11_PIN 3
```

Annotations in the image:

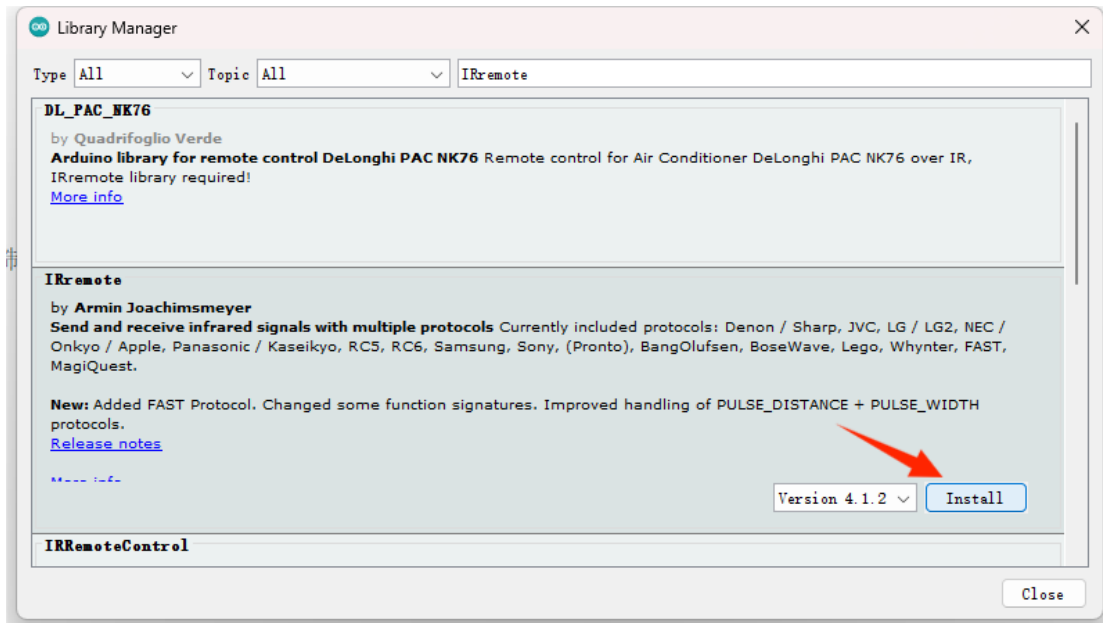
- A red arrow points to the 'Upload' button in the IDE toolbar.
- A red arrow points to the file name 'readDHT11.ino' in the editor's title bar.
- A red arrow points to the line number '2' next to the first comment line.
- A red arrow points to the line number '15' next to the definition of `DHT11_PIN`.

4. Click **Serial Monitor** in the upper right corner of the IDE and switch 9600baud to **115200baud**. Wait about 1S to get the current temperature&humidity。



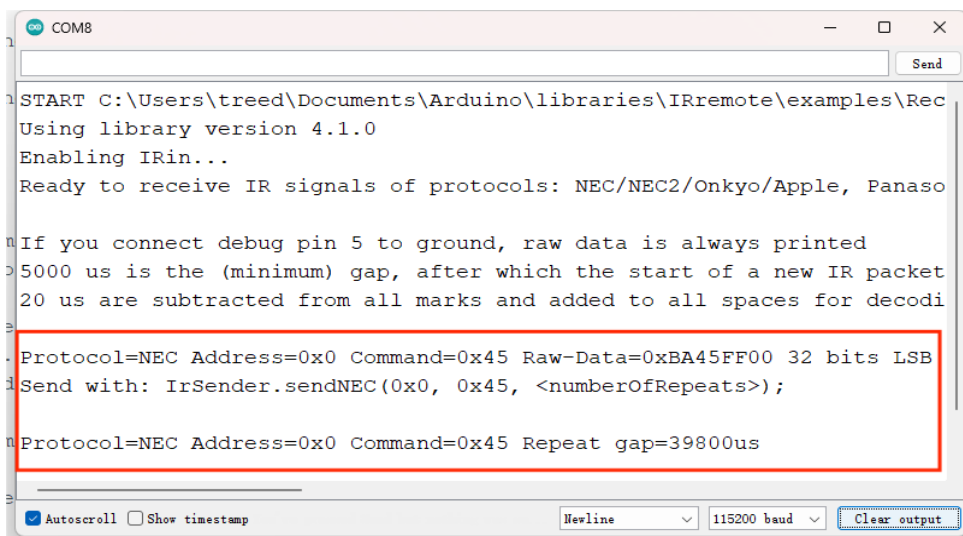
Lesson6:Infrared Remote Reception Program

1. Click **Sketch** in the Arduino IDE, select **Manage Library** in Include Library, search for **IRremote**, and click Install。



2. Click **File** in the Arduino IDE and select **ReceiveDemo** from IRremote in Examples.

3. Click Upload, click Serial Monitor in the upper right corner of IDE, and switch from 9600baud to 115200baud. Use the matching remote control to align the infrared receiving module and press any key. When corresponding data appears, the module will run normally.



Lesson7: Photoresistor Program:

```
#define ADpin A3
#define LED 13
int ADBuffer = 0;
void setup()
{
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);      // The baud rate is 9600
}
void loop()
{
  ADBuffer = analogRead(ADpin);  // Reading the AD value
  Serial.print("AD = ");
  Serial.println(ADBuffer);
  if(ADBuffer > 800)           // If the ADBuffer value is larger than the set
value, the illumination intensity is smaller than the set value
  {
digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);  // Light up LED
  }
  else
  {
    digitalWrite(LED,LOW);  // Turn off LED
  }
  delay(500);              // Delay 500ms
}
```

Lesson8: Button Program:

```
#define KEY0 digitalRead(4)
#define KEY1 digitalRead(5)
#define KEY0_PRES 1
#define KEY1_PRES 2

void setup() {
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
  int key;
  key=KEY_Scan(0);// Scan key
  if (key==1)
  { digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); }
  if (key==2)
  { digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); }
}
u8 KEY_Scan(u8 mode)
{
  pinMode(4,INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(5,INPUT_PULLUP);
  static u8 key_up=1;// Press the button to release the sign
  if(mode)key_up=1; // Support link
  if(key_up&&(KEY0==0||KEY1==0))
  {
    delay(10);// Jitter elimination
    key_up=0;
    if(KEY0==0)return KEY0_PRES;
    else if(KEY1==0)return KEY1_PRES;
  }else if(KEY0==1&&KEY1==1)key_up=1;
  return 0;// No key to press }
```